THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music, Brooktyn-Dan Giovanal. 1 P. 3 Rijon Opera House - Orniem and Enzydon - FP, M. Canino - The Degue Student - SP, M. Daly's 3 houter - Seven Twenty Right - SP, M. tirand Opera House—Prancies de Rimini . 1 P. M Paver y's Comedy Theatre La Princess Canaries. Madison Saunro Theatre-The Rajah, vite P. M. New Park | Sheatre-M'Lies | F. M. Nible's Garden - The Paymetts of Park | S.P. M. People's | Sheatre- In the Reads | F. M. Stee | Sheatre- The Pool's Evengs. | S.P. M. Theater Com que-Cornella's Aspirations. 1P. M halis theatre Atharrise of M. Tany Pastar's theatre Mulloon's Ficule. S.P. M Union Square Theatre—Stern Besten SP. M. Wallack's Theatre—Old Have and Young Hearts. SP. Dd Av. Theatre—Planter's Wife SP. M. Eth Av. Themtre Peril. SP. M. Seth At. has tre-For Congress. SP. M.

Advertising Rates.

Special Notices after marriages and deaths, per line, 0 50 In Sunday edition same rates as above.
WEERLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

Pass the Amendment.

A constitutional amendment empowering the Governor to veto Items in an appropriation bill while approving of the rest of the bill has been in force in some States for many years. It has been of great advantage to those States. New York adopted this provision eight years ago. It has kept objectionable items out of bills, and has exposed to the veto such as got in. It is regarded by the people as wise and salutary.

A proposed amendment of the United States Constitution of like tenor with that in the States mentioned is pending in Congress. There is no doubt that its adoption would be of great benefit to the whole country. It will require a two-thirds majority to pass it in the Senate and House, and then it must be ratifled by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, or by State conventions therein.

Several State Legislatures are now in session. Some of them will not meet again in two years. It is highly important that Congress should pass the amendment without delay, so that it can be submitted to the Legislatures in session this winter.

The Sun and the Forests.

We can scarcely imagine that any one can feel any doubt about the exact position taken by THE SUN in its discussion of the Adirondack question. We have reiterated again and again our views upon this subject. Still, that there may be no lingering doubts in the mind of any reader of this paper in regard to our attitude in this matter, we shall state again our oninions upon this subject.

We believe that the constant flow of the Hudson River, the Mohawk, and the other streams and canals of northern New York is dependent upon the forests which cover the Adirondack wilderness. These streams have aiready greatly suffered by the gradual removal of the forests which has been effected in the northern part of the State. We believe that the warning afforded to the people of this State in the actual condition of these rivers should not be disregarded. We believe that the preservation of these forests, in view of their controlling influence upon the rivers of the State, and of the importance of these rivers to the commerce of the nation, is one of the most vital questions ever presented for the consideration of the people of New York. We believe that if these forests are allowed to perish, the State of New York will lose its supremacy, and that most of the commerce which now centres in this city will be forced into other channels. believe that it is the duty of the people to preserve these forests, and secure the flow of our rivers. We believe that this should be done at any cost, and that it will be better to expend millions to accomplish this result than thousands in fruitless efforts after false and ineffectual economy.

We believe this; and we protest against the absurdity of adopting the recommendations of a committee ignorant of the dangers threatening the State, prejudiced in advance against the establishment of any broad and comprehensive policy, and incapacitated by the influences of local surroundings from reaching sound conclusions upon a subject

We believe that it will be the height of folly to adopt, without further investigation, the report of such a committee. Its members are not safe or proper advisers in a matter in which the destinies of the whole people of this State are involved.

We believe that it is the duty of the Legislature to provide means for such a careful investigation of this matter by competent and unprejudiced men that the people may be able to act intelligently, quickly, and economically.

We believe that a Commission must be appointed to take charge of this investigation, and that when it is completed the whole question should be submitted to the people of the State to determine whether they will abandon their prosperity or authorize a sufficient expenditure to properly protect their rivers; and if the people decide that the forests and streams of northern New York are necessary for the public good, that the Commission should have the power to seize upon and pay for such lands as may in their opinion be essential to the execution of the wishes of the people. We believe that in no other way the Adirondack forest can be saved from entire desolation. We believe that any plan will fail of accomplishing the purpose proposed under which the private owners of lands situated upon the watersheds of these rivers may continue to destroy these forests; and that the expenditure of any sum of money, however small, for the creation of offices to manage lands belonging to the State at the present time, will, as long as lumbering is allowed to continue in the wilderness, be improper and inexpedient, because such expenditures can produce no useful results. Such money will therefore be wasted, and its expenditure will entall losses and wrongs upon the people of this State.

No sum of money is too great for the State to spend to accomplish the preservation of its water routes; no sum is too small for it to squander in idle and fruitless efforts to accomplish the impossible. We believe that this matter can be settled in a businesslike manner, and that to do this the first step to take is to secure accurate and trustworthy information in regard to what land it is really necessary to take, and what it will cost to This, however, must be done swiftly. Years must not drag by in useless debates and legislative squabbles. The exe is busy every day throughout every winter in the forests; if its ravages cannot be stopped soon, it will have done its work, and the Adirondack forests will be past saving. We believe, therefore, in prompt, careful, and energetic measures, based upon accurate and complete information; we do not believe that the future of this great State should be huz-

arded in the interest of a small class of interested persons, or that their statement should be adopted as final.

Dr. Edward Lasker.

The German patriot, whose recent death in this city will be commemorated to-day by funeral services at the Temple Emanu-El, was less widely known and therefore less widely honored when he came among us than he deserved to be. He was warmly welcomed, indeed, by men of German birth who knew the value of the work that he had done or striven to do for their fatherland, and by our Hebrew fellow citizens, who saw in him one of the most eminent of their co-religionists. It is nevertheless true that he received much less attention from the native American element in our community than would have been offered to Engtisn raritamentary leaders of less merit and ability-to Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN or Sir CHARLES DILKE, for example-were they in turn to pay a visit to this country. Why was this so? Mainly because Herr Lasker was never allowed to exercise the constructive powers that make statesmen illustrious; because, unlike the chief orators and organizers of a successful party in England, he missed that crown of Ministerial office, which, to the world at large, is the conclusive proof of political ability. But those Americans who are familiar with current German history know that if the foremost champion of the National Liberal party was not called upon to occupy executive posts of high distinction and authority, it was be cause his party was buffled in its long struggle to establish the vital principle of Minis terial responsibility; because the pretended system of parliamentary government tolerated by Prince BISMARCK in the kingdom of Prussia and in the German empire, is a sham and a cheat.

It was not Herr LASKER's fault that the German Reichstag is a feeble and mutilated thing, the ghost of a real Parliament, lacking the fundamental guarantee of legislative independence and efficiency. There may perhaps be those who think that, after the formation of the North German Confederation, the united Liberal party which then controlled the popular branch of the federal legislature might have extorted the precious boon of Ministerial accountability, had the majority of its members been less promptly wan over by the specious overtures and promises of BISMARCK. We can see now that when the old Liberals were broken up into socalled National Liberals upon the one hand and Progressists on the other, the latter were right in their forebodings that a precious opportunity would be sacrificed, and that representative government in the true sense would not be witnessed in Germany by the present generation. Yet few of his countrymen can feel like chiding men who were willing, as Lasker was, for the sake of promoting German unity, to pretermit for a brief period the contest for political reform, and to whose zealous cooperation were owing in no small degree the splendid triumph of BISMARCK's foreign policy and the longprayed-for consolidation of the fatherland. Moreover, we may say of LASKER-what cannot be said of BENNIGSEN-that no sooner was the German empire founded and the Reichstag organized than he set his foot unflinchingly against all concessions to the central executive power which did not seem essential to the existence of the new State. He consented, for instance, in order to fortify his country against foreign aggression, to the settlement of the appropriations for military expenditures for a term of years in advance, but he strenuously opposed the project of blennial budgets for general purposes. He ceased to resist legislation against the Socialists after the second attempt to assassinate Emperor WILLIAM, but he endeavored to temper the rigor of the measure and to limit the term of its operation. He was a dauntless enemy of corruption in high places, and did more than any other man in Prussia to abate the speculative fever which followed the payment of the French indemnity, and which had begun to infect all departments of the public administration. His bold and intractable behavior gave bitter offence on more than one occasion to the Chancellor, and there is ground for the of permitting Herr von Bennigsen to form Ministry was the knowledge that Dr.

figure in such a Cabinet. Dr. LASKER died at a time when German Liberalism could ill afford to lose him. Since Bennicsen's retirement from politics, no one could counterbalance the influence which LASKER retained over the remnant of the National Liberal party, and he would unquestionably have used his influence to bring about a fusion with the Secessionists and Progressists, thus reviving the old Liberal organization which was so powerful eighteen years ago in the North German Parliament.

LASKER would inevitably be a conspicuous

A New Tovern in the Central Park.

When the Central Park was first established there were two considerable structures upon it-the old arsenal and the conglomera tion of buildings known as Mount St. Vincent. These were only temporary, and or the maps of the Central Park they are shown by dotted lines, indicating that the Park is still unfinished at those places. A destructive fire four years ago cleared off the ground at Mount St. Vincent, and left it ready for a treatment in harmony with the adjacent portions of the Park on a plan that had been considered when the original design was made. The capacity of this hillside and ridge for picturesque and beautiful treatment is very great, forming as it does a dominating element in the landscape; and it should have been so planted and disposed as to enhance the effect of the charming sylvan scenery of the upper Park. An opportunity was here offered to the Park Commissioners to show whether or no they had any appreciation of the design of the Park and of its chief value to the people.

But these gentlemen have often before disregarded the design and destroyed much that was essential to its integrity, and they are now building at Mount St. Vincent what they call a Queen Anne cottage! They say it will be an ornament to the Park; that it will be a hand-some edifice on the crown of the hill, where it will form a dominant feature in the landscape, and give a distinct character of roadside tavern business to that conspicuous locality. This is directly contrary

to the spirit of the design of the Park. From the beginning, every construction in the Park that was required for the accommodation of the public, and that has been erected in accordance with that design, has been so disposed as to be as little as possible a feature in the scenery. The few exceptions to this rule occur only in those cases where the design of the Park has been disregarded through ignorance or folly. The propriety of this principle is manifest when we consider the purpose for which the Park was established, and for which the large amount of its cost has been expended. It is questionable if a refreshment place is required at all in this part of the Park. It

may be true that the atmosphere of taste and

elegance surrounding a refectory in the Park

may make it a more agreeable resort than any of the ordinary road houses beyond the Park, but the Casino already supplies this want, and is a great deal more central and convenient than the house at Mount St. Vincent. There are also within a few minutes' drive from the latter place a number of drinking shops on the road outside the Park, which have been in use since the destruction of the Mount St. Vincent buildings, and which still afford all prodful accommodation.

A Safeguard Against Criminals. The murderous assault upon Mr. and Mrs. JAMES C. TOWNSEND at Oyster Bay, coming so soon after the MAYBEE murder in the same neighborhood, has naturally occasioned considerable anxiety and alarm in the northern part of Queens county. In this case there is reason to believe that the crim-Inal has been discovered; but whether he has or not, there are scores of people living in the country round about who are liable to be attacked as this aged couple were, or as were Mrs. MAYBEE and her daughter. They are interested, therefore, not merely in the detection and punishment of the assailant, but in devising and adopting all possible precautions against themselves being made the victims of like attack. We may well inquire, then, whether there

are any safeguards which would have afforded protection to the MAYBEE and Townsend families, or, at all events, have rendered the crimes more difficult to commit, at the same time increasing the probability of early detection.

The answer to this inquiry is: Yes: dogs Every woman who lives in the country under such circumstances as to be obliged to go about alone, or to remain in the house alone, or with old people only, should have a big dog trained to follow her everywhere The presence of the dog may sometimes be nconvenient, but it will always add greatly to her security. We may be told that a dog large enough to attack an assailant could be coaxed off by tossing him a piece of meat; out this could not readily be accomplished in the presence of the animal's mistress. Besides, criminals do not like to experiment with big dogs.

Suppose that when Mrs. MAYBEE went the barn the night she was murdered she had been accompanied by a great mastiff as large as a calf: she could hardly have been killed without rousing the neighborhood, if she could have been killed at all.

Suppose that when Mrs. Townsend went to her door to answer the knock, a big bulldog, kind to his own people but savage toward all others, particularly when they as sume a threatening attitude, had gone with her to see who the intruder was.

Suppose that a powerful dog had trotted nomeward at the heels of PHEBE PAULLIN the evening she was killed on Orange Mountain, could the murder have been committed

or could the murderer have escaped? The briefest consideration of these ques tions will serve to show how great an obsta-

A Flower That Fades Not.

cle the simple presence of a dog may be to

the commission of crimes of violence.

It is an interesting and unexpected fact that more than thirty esteemed and influential Democratic newspapers of this State have declared themselves and are friendly to the nomination of the Hon. Roswell P. FLOWER as the Democratic candidate for President. This is a striking manifestation. So far, no other conspicuous Democratic statesman has been honored by any such widely extended preference. Even our distinguished fellow townsman, Mr. HEWITT, cannot make such a show, though it is understood that Tammany Hall is in his favor.

It is also worthy of notice that Mr. FLOWER is opposed to the modern dogma of a Tariff for Revenue Only. He is a regular Protectionist like Gen. Jackson and Thomas Jer-PERSON. It is a timely question whether the Free Traders of Kentucky and Illinois would cordially support Mr. FLOWER if he should finally be nominated.

Perhaps it might do to put Col. Morrison of Illinois on the ticket with him as Vice-President. He is a Free Trader in theory and has been cracked up as a Revenue Only as though he might turn out a Protectionist finally discarding the plan once entertained | His nomination for Vice-President might bring over the free trade forces and restore the harmony of sentiment that would now seem to be disturbed.

"We are living, we are moving

The Boston Post certifies that the Hon. W R. Morrison is "the ablest Democrat in active Well, well, this is surprising. life in Illinois." Where is JOHN M. PALMER? Where is LYMAN TRUMBULL? Where is RICHARD W. TOWNS HEND? Where is WILLIAM M. SPRINGER? In the popular impression some of these gentle-men could give Col. Morrison a good many points. But perhaps the Post has later news that has not got into general circulation yet.

Some day JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE WILL pe profoundly ashamed of his nasty treatment of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN in organizing the committees of the House of Representatives.

We acknowledge the receipt from the Hy-Irographic Office of a chart of the North Atlanic. showing the position of the floating wrecks liscovered and reported during the month of December. The floating wrecks are depicted in red ink. One half-submerged craft is cruising in the neighborhood of the Azores. Another is floating around Hatteras. A third is making for the Bay of Fundy, and a fourth appears just off Long Branch about where the last see servent was seen. Other unfortunate vessels are scattered here and there over the surface . The chart looks like a bird's-eye view of the United States navy.

Rumor, she of the brazen tongues and cheek, is flying about, and pouring into the nouths of men a tale about Honest John SHERMAN. It is not an o'er true tale, perhaps but it redounds to the credit of the thrifty Mansfleid man. Perhaps he wrote it. At any rate, the tale tells how Honest John might have become President of the Northern Pacific Railroad if he would. But he wouldn't. He has always been noted for his rigid separation of his duties as a public servant from hi financial interests. This is undoubtedly the reason why he has prospered so marvellously and has grown so rich on small salaries. Se ne displayed a high old Roman virtue the othe day, and declined. He felt that he couldn' properly, while Senator, act as President of the company." And he couldn't resign his sent in the Senate, because a horrid Democrat

would be elected in his place. Honest Joux has a long head. He also has a long term of service in the Senate yet. Be sides, Northern Pacific is down, and Honest John venerates success.

The visit to England which a team of Philipdelphia cricketers has just arranged for the end of May is a real novelty. American horses and American riflemen, oarsmen, and base-ball players have contended for British honors but hitherto Americans have not ventured t seek laurels on British cricket fields. The endable feature about the Philadelphia project is that it sends over a genuine American team-not one composed of naturalized players, or of Americans who learned their cricket in England at Rugby or Eton or Harrow, or a team bolstered up by two or three English professionals, but a representative body of native born and bred amateurs. Play-

ing on equal terms, that is, against strictly local amateur elevens, drawn from a single city or county in England, Ireland, or Scot-land, the visitors will probably do their country no discredit, although cricket is not claimed

to be one of the national games of Americans The Hon, HENRY B. PAYNE, the new Demo cratic Senator from Ohio, is a little over 73 years old. He started out in life as a lawyer, but left that profession many years ago, and got rich in manufactures and railroads. He is a sound, conservative, practical man, and the father-in-law of the Hon, Will-MAN C. WHITNEY of this town. When years ago, the greenback mania got hold of a large part of the Democracy of Ohio, Mr. PATNE re mained as firm as a rock on the side of good money and honest dealing. Generosity flows in his blood. Only the other day the younger Mr. PAYNE, his son, made a present to Mrs WHITNEY of a house in this town which cos

A good deal has been said of late against Mr. PAYNE on the assumption that he is connected with the Standard Oil Company; but the fact s that he has nothing to do with that establishment, and has never had a dollar in its stock. Most of the Standard Oil men are Republicans, though Mr. PAYNE's son enjoys the advantage of their partnership. But even if the new Senator were himself a Standard Oil man, we cannot see in that fact any reason why he should not aspire to any office within the gift of the people, provided the people have confidence enough in him to elect him

In the Senate Mr. PAYNE will certainly be ar mmense improvement upon Mr. PENDLETON, his predecessor. The latter gentleman is a light weight, but pretentions. Mr. PAYNE is a strong, wise, steady-going man. There is no onsense about him. We are glad that such a man has been chosen. It is a wholesome and neouraging event.

The fact should not be overlooked that in regard to the tariff Mr. PAYNE stands squarely upon the Ohio pistform. According to the mod-ern Kentucky definition, he is a protectionist. The new departure of the Democratic states nen of Kentucky and Illinois finds no favor in his eyes. He believes that on the platform of a Tariff for Revenue Only, Ohio would give a Republican majority of a hundred thousand.

Mr. MILLER-SHEARD is evidently a humor ist. No person who takes a serious view of men. things, and politics would be likely to make Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED Chairman of the Judiclary Committee. And this is what the very sad and serious advice of our Republican con-temporaries has ended in producing. This is great country for opera bouffe, and we pre dict a good season for it at Albany.

There is joy in Cincinnati to-day, and ope shines on the stern faces of the porcicides n the Union Stock Yards. The Boston of Lake Michigan and the Paris of southern Ohio are in unison, and. If it is pardonable to use colloquialism dear to both, for once they forget squeal. For the American pig or hog, the fat and curly tailed delight of the ample West the source of sausages, he from whom inductive theory of bacon is derived, the found of fat, the spring of spareribs, the purveyor of pigs' feet, is to be protected from the assaults and competition of foreigners and other hogs In the Senate, good old dinner-loving An THONY offered a resolution in his favor, and in favor of retaliation against the mildewed mon archies. The sleek and olly Kasson, perhaps not without a fellow feeling, offered a similar resolution in the House, and to-day it is hoped that the vigorous Van WYCK will make the Senato weep with his recital of the wrongs

done to the hog.

This is as it should be, and will make Bis-MARCE tremble as he devours his Frankfort sausage and sauerkraut. The hog, or at least the pig, should be protected, because he is, a ELIA Suys, " a weakling, a flower."

THE RISING NEW YORKER. Warner Miller for President.

Washington, Jan. 9 .- When Senator War per Miller came out of the fight for the reor Republican Senators who stood by him with ertain exceptions, told him to go ahead and clear the way for the Chicago Convention. He vent shead, beginning with New York.

The senior New York Senator is one of those who have never excused Arthur for going to Albany to help Conkling. Although the Presi lent has since done much to atone for it, they have never forgiven him, and are now less dis-posed to do it than ever. Much skill has been shown in reviving antipathies against Arthur for acts which he has for years prayed might statesman in practice, though it now looks be forgiven. For months after his coming into the Presidency the panorama of the Garfield

the Presidency the panorama of the Garfield tragedy was operated with the adoltness of the soldier, who, to deceive the enemy, marches and counternarches his men so as to cause the few to seem to be many.

Now, the sins of Conkling, his complicity therewith and the scenes at Albany are rehearsed to frighten those whom Arthur has striven to concelliste. In this Senator Miller's friends declare he has proved himself the possessor of great powers for leadership. In disposing of Arthur, as they say he has done, in so short a time, he has acquired a mighty influence. To it a majority of the Republican Senators are submissive in matters relating to the Chicago Conyention.

Senators are submissive in matters relating to the Chicago Convention.

"When New York votes for Miller in the Chicago Convention as her favorite son," said a Republican whom Arthur has specially tried to conciliate, "the victory over Conkling will be complete, and the Empire State's estimate of Arthur will be properly emphasized."

This is the import of the bossism which has placed itself in the lead of New York, and is equally restent with the Republican Senators who followed Miller in organizing the Senate.

A Man who May Beat Boss Miller.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.-Boss Warner Miller's handiork is seen all over the arrangement of Speake Sheard's committees. The men who opposed Miller' man begin to see that the new machine is a relentless juggernaut, and that they must block it or be crushed. It is no secret that Mr. Erwin's canvass for the Speak rahip was the first move toward sending ex-Attorney eneral Leslie Russell to the United States Sens There are no more better opponents of Millerism in the State to-day than the knot of astate, far-reeing, and ag gressive Republican leaders of St. Lawrence county They are not cast down by defeat, nor are their re sources exhausted. They propose to throw down the gage of battle to the Millerites in the membration of As unblymen in the fall, and dispute the wood pulp bose's rule with unvielding determination

Around the standard of the St. Lawrence chieftains will raily all of the northern counties, the Hudson River valley men, and the southern tier Republicans in large numbers, and a host of independents who will not tol

Mr. Russell is a man of fine abilities, of commanding presence, digothed and polished manners, and he po-sense elements of popularity in a remarkable degree. The anti-Miler Republicans will gravitate to him matarally, and his election to the Senate would be the end

A System of Swindling.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.-While attention is drawn to the frauds committed upon petitioners for pen-sions, another class of victims should not be forgotten. During the last fiscal year, no fewer than 16,578 as pliations for arrears of pay and bounty were filed in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury. The num ber of such applications for the year preceding had been but 7,880, although this was then justly considered a prodiction number, maximuch as for the twelvementh before the aggregate had been but ilbid. Why are chains of this character, instead of gradually decreasing with the lapse of time, as they should do, sudden, found to quadruple within the space of two years? The answer is that this increase is due solely to the greed of claim agents, who cheat their victims out of a fee, and put the dovernment to much trouble, for appli-cations which they know to be preparterous. Official statements show that out of every hundred of the re-

cent applications for arrears of pay and bounty, not ter WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- Since the Willis whishave the faintest merit and not five are made through the voluntary action of the claimants. The system : Judge Buckner of Missouri Abandons the Free Trade trusade. From the Pittsburgh Post. No. sir; you can put me down as against im-

During the past two months the State Charl ties Aid Association have received and distributed 545 bound volumes. 2,705 pamphicts, and 6,370 weekly pajers. The store is exhausted, and the demand from ospitals is still great. Contributions should be sent to 79 Fourth avenue.

MID-WEEK ECHUES,

The chief topic of discussion in Wall street in business circles, in clubs, and in hotels is the disappearance of Charles Delmonico. Although he was not a public man, or even a prominent man, in the legitimate sense of these words, his business brought him in frequent contact with leading men in politics finance, society, and commerce, and it is natural that all those men should take an interest in the tate that befalls him. Apart from his business position, however, Charles Delmonico rendere himself extremely popular in his younger years among all sorts of men by certain per sonal characteristics seldom to be met with it person in his walk of life. He was genial and were almost boundless. More than that, he was s man of intelligence and no mean intellectua aspirations. Some eight or ten years ago he devoted every hour of leisure to literatur and art. He bought every picture he could spare the money for (frequently to give them to his friends), he never missed a good exhibi-tion, and finally started one of his nephews in the picture dealing business. He stole nightly an hour or two of his rest to read some nev book, and the book was usually something more solid than a novel. One day he found a friend reading Herbert Spencer's volume or Education. He took it away, read it through several times, and was full of it for months afterward. The reading of this book induced him even to try the other works of Spencer as well as those of H. T. Buckle. He knew some of the brightest songs of Béranger and Musse by heart. Painters, writers, actors, musicians were always welcome at his house. Some of the newspaper men were his chums for years,

and he took even a pecuniary interest in several literary ventures, notably the Arcadian. By and by, however, as the business of the firm and his interest in it increased, he began to lose the taste both for literature and for art. The removal of the firm's up-town establish ment from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street seems to have ended his intellectual aspirations. He gave up both books and pictures. Business and stock speculation were all he seemed to care for. The daily newspapers and once a week the Real Estate Record satisfied him thoroughly. Finding him one day absorbed in the Record, a friend asked him whether that was his Buckle and Spencer now. "Yes," was the answer, "and I'll tell you why. Because if I find here that you or anybody else took out a chattel mortgage I put a stop to his account at the office, and d-quick, too."

Step by step things grew worse and worse with Charles Delmonico. He became despotic with his employees and abusive toward some of his oldest friends. After his uncle Lorenzo had given him a half interest in the whole business of the firm he seemed to care for nothing but money. He gave up social games of cards, of which he had been very fond. He began to be a big speculator. Stocks, grain, pork, oil, cotton, everything that could be bought or sold on speculation, became an object of deep interest to him. He had open accounts in more than a dozen offices down town and seemed never to know how he stood. He made a great deal of money in the boom of 1880, and the subsequent death of his uncle made him a millionaire.

It would be difficult to tell whether he had a predisposition for a brain disease, but there is no doubt from this time his head went wrong. He became intolerant and arbitrary. He began to discharge his best and oldest employees upon the slightest provocation, and they are now filling the Brunswick, the Hoffman House, and the St. James. If a customer happened to complain of anything, his answer was frequently, "You need not come here if you don't like it." His schoolmates and oldest friends were transformed from "Georges" and "Jacks" into Mr. So-and-so and Mr. This-and-that. Men who knew and liked him best began to keep away from him, and whispered to each other that something was wrong with Charley. It did not take them long to come to the sad conclusion that he was no longer a thoroughly sare man. But nobody wished to speak of it. It became evident, some eighteen months ago, hat the disease had taken an alarming and acute form. Two intimate and devoted friends of his, Mr. John Hoey and Mr. J. M. Mora, desiring to keep him from business and Wall street excitement, decided to take him last winter to Florida, New Orleans, and the West, They were gone two months, and the patient seemed to have greatly improved: but the improvement was temporary. Soon after his re turn to New York the old symptoms reappeared stronger than ever, and it became necessary to place him under the care of Dr. McBride.

The subsequent progress of the fatal illness is well known, as it has been often mentioned in the newspapers during the last six months. and fully described since his disappearance on Saturday last. The eminent physician in charge of him still declines to make any public statement in regard to the particular form of the disease Mr. Delmonico suffered. But whatever it may be-whether it be softening or hard ening of the brain, whether it be idiotey or de mentia-the fact is that he is of unsound mind, and, being so, should not have been left at large It is a remarkable fact that the solution of th

most serious questions of human life is usually placed upon the sentimental instead of the natural and logical basis. Here is a man who was confirmedly insane for eighteen months and who is allowed to disappear without an one knowing what has become of him. Had h seen placed in an asylum at the first evidence of the disease he might have been cured, for the discipline, security, and systematic treatment of an asylum do in such cases much more than all tender care and medical skill car accomplish at home.

Another recent analogous case has illustrated the fallacy of all sentimental consideration. was known for a long time past that Col. Rathoone was insane. Yet he was allowed to remain at large and the terrible tragedy at Hanover was the result. Of the two noble women who had sacrificed everything for the supposed comfort of an incurable magine, one was murdered and the other barely escaped alive, not to speak of two children, who were saved only by the sublime efforts of a herole mother.

Take, again, the awful case of the wife of Dr. rible tragedy if the poor woman had been con fined at the first indications of the nature of her disease? Yet Dr. Seguin was a specialist n lunacy, and could certainly have taken care of her if any once could.

In the present case, another noble and courageous woman devoted two years of her exist ence to help a helplessly insane brother, ran all the risks of his becoming a raving maniac without a moment's notice, exposed her own life-and to what purpose? To the purpose of losing him without even knowing what has become of him!

It becomes more and more evident that in our existing enervating and brain-taxing ago there are ills in the treatment of which all sentiment should be put aside, and nothing but physiological and social laws and necessities acted upon. It will prove distressingly sad and the law of the country should insist upon it. It can do so in cases of lunacy if it does so in cases of typhoid fever, small-pox, and similar diseases. The community, the family, as well as the patients, would all be the better and the

Whiskey's Prospects.

key bill was introduced the prospect for its passage has not improved. When it was offered, a prominent Demo-eral from one of the largest Northern States walked over to Mr. Willis and said to him that its passage was mpossible, and he need give it no further attent This opinion is shared by leading Representatives on both sides, despite the confidence of the Ring's agents. The proposition to do away entirely with internal taxes will be hardest opposed by the supporters of the Williabili. The Whiskey King is for the tax, but opposed to paying it. The lifting of the tax wholly would destroy the monopoly which it confers on the King. The object of the speculators is to keep on the tax for a time, but postpone the payment. If the scheme works it will bring from eighty to a hundred millions extra to the

HARVARD'S OLD FOGIES ASTONISHED

resident Filet Tells Them that They Are Boston, Jan. 9 .- President Eliot of Harvard college threw a firebrand into the Board of Overseers at the annual meeting to-day. While here has been no actual break between the President and the overseers, there have ofter been differences of opinion-notably about conferring a degree, LL. D., on Gov. Butler-which ed to polite but real controversies. President Ellot gave expression to this growing antago nism in his annual report, which he to-day presented to the Board. In effect he tells President Hoar and his associates that they are too old and too conservative to appreciate the needs of this modern university. He says that while the act of 1865 gave to the alumn) the power of electing the overseers, it vas imagined that the electors, the larger part of whom would be young men, might choose a youthful and inexperienced Board. The actual result has been quite the roverse. Only one of the present Board is under 40, only ten of the thirty elected members are under 50, and the average age is 57. No members of the Board graduated in arts later than 1866, and on the average the Board may be said to have graduated more than thirty-five years ago, at a time when the university was unlike the institution of to-day. Such elderly men may be distinguished representatives of the alumi, and may, perhaps, be in position to enjoy the advantage of advice from sons or grandsons now or recently members of the university; but their personal recollections of college life are less serviceable to them as university legislators than the recollections of much younger men would be. result has been quite the reverse. Only one of

less serviceathle to them as university legislators than the recollections of much younger men would be.

A gentleman who was present at the meeting this morning says that this portion of the report made a great sensation. The debate thereon is not obtainable, but it is safe to say that while President Eliot's rather andacious attack will make him exceedingly unpopular with the present Board, it will lead to the immediate infusion of young blood into the Board. The graduatespol the past lifteen years who control the election of the Overseers, are hearty supporters of President Eliot.

On the subject of intercollegiate sports President Eliot says:
They demand forther regulation by agreement between this colleges whose attached takes of president Eliot.

They are degrading both to players and appetators of conducted with truiting or in a tricky or lockey if conducted with truiting or in a tricky or lockey from the former shappy trainers and play with professional players while others are in favor of forbiding college clubs and crews to employ trainers, to play or row with professional players in favor of forbiding college clubs and crews to employ trainers, to play or row with professional players in favor of forbiding college clubs and crews to employ trainers, to play or row with professional players in favor of forbiding college clubs and crews to employ trainers, to play or row with professional players in the summand of the competence of money or grautious services from railroads or hotels, and, therefore, to all exhibitions or contests which are occidentely planned so as a stract a multitude and thereby increase the said be conducted as the annual crew to remain the summand of the conducted which are collegened by players is one easily mand and easily manutained, as the experience of numerous anateur athletic associations in this country and between similar should be done that the best trainer should be employed and the inest expect professional players. The distinction had been accounted with a fine of the

cal exercise and many sports among college students.

The report shows a considerable decrease in the number of students from the New England States, and a remarkable increase in the attendance from the Middle States. The completion of the medical school, at a cost of \$321,000, is noted as the chief event in building during the year. There has been a financial defleit of about \$1,000 in the law school. An endowment of \$100,000 is needed for this department. The treasurer's report shows general investments of \$4,625,000, giving an income of \$248,000, Subscriptions to found new funds, or to increase the old ones, have been made during the year to the amount of nearly \$100,900, while gifts for immediate use have been received amounting to \$63,000.

TELL THE EXACT TRUTH.

Newspapers will Find this an Advantageous

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : THE Sus and a few other newspapers have set excellent examples to the great hody of American newspapers in regularly printing at the head of their columns their exact circulation. I think all newspapers would be quite sure to do in if they could realize its good effect on the class most interested, viz., those advertising

The fact is, there is and has been for many years such general misrepresentation, both wiful and uninten-tional, by publishers of their circulation that advertisers do not believe their claims, and this distrust has grown to such extent that these, as a rule, do not believe the newspapers in general to have either what they claim, or what they really have, so that any newspaper, even the smallest country weekly, will find its advantage in stating week by week the exact number of copies it puts into circulation. Newspapers doing this, with a fair scale of advertising rates, will not only get what advertising justly belongs to them, other things being equal, but will in the long run attract business fro vices, unsupported by cold figures honestly given. The stale tricks of publishing old affidavits of the copies printed on some day or week of special public excite ment, vague claims of a recent "vast increase," reference to "paper maker," and all that, not only do no because those who habitually use the newspapers largely in advertising, but, by a natural recell, tell against all such more and more, and the only cure will be found in stating truly what advertisers certainly have a right to know, the exact circulations of the newspapers they

DESTROYING FAITH IN THE BIBLE. A Congregational View of the Rev. Heber Newton.

From the Congregationalist. The Rev. R. Heber Newton is still pegging away at the Pentateuch. He works hard to make out that Moses did not write the books, but cannot tell who did; perhaps "different hands, in different ages, and summed up in the work of three great editors, each of different ideas, views, and style, whose names have gone into utter oblivion." Pretty much everything of the historical kind in the books he makes out to be a myth, an allegory, or a fragment from the lost annals of some neighboring Syrian people. The first chapter of Genesis is "a simple but sublime beem of the dawn." The lives of the patriarchs, were made up from traditional and egendary accounts written long after the age in which they lived, and, at that, were probably not the lives of individuals, but of the tribes or claus. And so on, reproducing many of the views of Colenso and his tribe. tearing down the present faith of the great body of the cost learned and godly Christian scholars, and giving little but vague guesses, legends, and unsupported dicta of his own instead. How a Christian minister can f el that he can best serve this worldly, sensual, unbelieving ag by so undermining what honest faith in the Bible ther is left, surpasses ordinary comprehension.

Jumes E. Lawler's Case.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The case of James E Lawler is certainly a queer one. The bill for his relief which has just been introduced into Congress, says that whils serving on one occasion in an Indian campaign he "did, in consequence of exposure and hardships of said service, contract a disease which has caused him to be come permanently disabled." On looking for the occu sion in question, we find that it was " in the war of 1831 and 1837;" so that the exposure which has now caused him to become disabled occurred forty seven or forty eight years ago. Either this veteran has been remark ably vigorous in living nearly half a century

Conclusion of the Evergindes Exploring Party. From the Times Democrat.

The Everglades are a vast marsh interspersed with foresands of sianots small in extent, and with few search and state of the search and the search and the search and the search and the search search and the search of the search and the search of the search as the search of the sear probability for the possible to build, or maintain of built, a lit would not be possible to build, or maintain of built, a leigraph line some the route traversed by us, which statement is made in reply to numerous inquiries as to the feasibility of such an enterprise.

A. P. Williams.

Mr. Gindstone's Seventy-fifth Birthday. From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 27.

Mr. Gladstone enters his seventy-fifth ye today. Our correspondent at these relegances to today. Our correspondent at these relegances, and present our committees the post, and present our committees the post, and present our committees the post of the fresh benefits the committee of the product of the present our content of the present our committees the content our co

How to Pass from Protection to Free Trade From the Brookign Engle.

The monkey that slides slowly and gracefully down the pole always has an advantage over the monkey that tumbles from the top of it.

-Tennessee's law prohibiting the sale of iquor within four miles of any school house will the Chicago Times says, intensify Southern illiteracy by stopping the erection of school houses.

—Jacob Milliken of Dunstan, Me., at the

elebration of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, said that he cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson for the second term. "I lacked two months of my major-ity," Mr. Millisen said, "but people were not so particu-ler then as they are now, and, besides, my uncle was one of the Selectmen that year."

-Edward Adams of Richmond, Mo., 12 years of age, went hunting with two dogs and some hours later one of the animals returned home and barked and whined until Mr. Adams followed him to the spot where the boy lay dead, with his gun by his side and th other dog watching him. The gun was discharged while the boy was climbing a fence.

-A perusal of the letters of the Orange nobility of Ireland in reply to the "Rossmore Circular" of Lord Arthur Hill forces the conviction that a few months' attendance by them at one of our common schools would be of considerable advantage. Innocent verbs and adjectives are scattered recklessly on the world by many of them without the smallest provision -Gen. Butler wrote the following on the

fly leaf of a Rible on retiring from the office of Governor of Massachusetts: "When I came into the Executive chamber, a year ago, I could not find a copy of the Holy Scriptures I suppose each Governor took his away with him. A friend gave me this. I leave it as a needed transmittendum to my successor in office, to be read by him and his successors each in turn. -Hilario Balsau, the Frenchman who came America last summer for the express purpose of doing

what poor Webb lost his life in attempting, and who, after visiting Ningara, wisely went away, is now said to have announced his purpose to swim the whiripool rapids in the spring. The French diver is full of confidence; but as he has obtained a safe occupation in the leather business, he would do well to stick to it. He will find nothing like leather in the rapids. -During the late exeavations undertaken

n the Roman Forum, there has been found a pot containing 800 old Angle Saxon coins of the time of Pope Marinus II, (882-884). They are of English coinage and rare value, most of them showing heads of the English Kings of the period, and one having the head of an Archbishop of Cantegury. The probabilities are that the money belonged to the Saxon school then in Roma, the existence of which renders it probable that there were many Englishmen in Rome in those days. -In a letter to the London journals, Lord

Waveney bears strong tribute to the beauty and suit-ability of Irish poplin for wall decoration, for which it a now being used by the Queen and in the best English houses. He also proves that it is economical, which is the most important item in the question. In 1844 he had the drawing room of his London house hung with Irish tabaret, vellow, with white stripes. "The color tabaret has lasted equally well."

-The enormous annual loss of life in India oy snake bites, amounting to nearly 20,000 persons, con-linues, in spite of the wholesale destruction of those venomous creatures.—The rewards paid by the Governnent to snake destroyers show that there were killed during last year throughout India 322,421, of which 262,384 were found in the Bombay Presidency alone. Local authorities are warned to remove from town or village sites or fireir vicinity aloe, cactus, or thorn hedges, ruined houses and walls and the like, which harbor and afford cover to these reptiles.

They are exhibiting now in London a

Neapolitan lady of 23, Signora Vanatelli, as near a paro-dy of the ving skeleton as is possible to look at. She is about mid-le height, with a hatchet-edged face, ridged with a nose large enough for Goliath. This is her great feature, and suggests that she has run into probosets as the Thibet sheep run into tail. She might be packed in a section of water pipe. She is shaped from shoulder to toe like a four-square timber joist. The exhibitors says it is necessary to staff her ankle boots with cotton wood to keep the bones from slipping or grating at the joints. —The intense cold, which has driven every-

body to his fireside in all parts of the country north of Florids, has made the Kennebec River a scene of great ectivity. Men are gathering with teams and machinery to cut out the annual ice crop. The ice was ten inches thick last week, and is expected to be of the required thickness—fifteen inches—this week. Then the laborers will begin to cut it in cakes of 22x32 inches, for storage in the ice houses. These have a capacity of about 1,000,000,000 tons. Between Hallowell and Richmond over 3,000 laborers and 800 horses will work until they fill these houses.

-Mr. Parnell occupies a unique position in he House of Commons. He is rather distinguished looking, icily cool and unimpassioned, and has the attraction which belongs to the mysterious. Nobody can tell what he is going to say, and he usually says " the unexpected," It is true, as the London journals say, he does not use rhetoric and is not eloquent. His Parliamentary force consists in the vise-like grip he has on facts and principles, and the language, clear cut as the edge of a razor, with which he present and sustains them. No man leaves the House while he is speaking. Members rush

in and crowd the benches. ...The electric light seems to be settling down to steady business. Milan is lighting its traincars with it, and there is talk of its employment on some of the trainway lines in London. Nearly all the great English railways are going to use it in their carriages. Mr. Alfred de Rothschild lights his brougham with it Mr. Swan of Swan & Edgar, uses it all over his residence at Bromley, and several private residences in the West Kud are illuminated from cellar to garret by movable lamps, which are placed amid flowers, in opergues, on the table, and even attached to the heads of some of the eds for those who desire to burn the midnight carbon

-M. Du Sommerard, the founder of the Cliny Museum in Paris, was one day in a common public house in St. Denis, where, on the wall, he noticed a brass frying pan of a somewhat uncommon shape. He took it down to examine it more particularly, and discovered some engraved letters under a thick crust of coal and soot. Without saying anything about his discovery, he bought the pan from the astonished owner, and, after a process of cleaning, it appeared that it was the plate from the come of Louis XIV. The three legs were taken out and the original shape restored, but the holes into which the legs had been fastened femain until this day.

It is now in the Cluny Museum. -Mrs. Loretta Fern, a music teacher, demands \$25,000 damages, and has rejected offers of a compromise, made by the attorney for the "Nee Hive" store in Chicago. As she was going out of the store, a floor walker, who is employed as a private detective, de-tained her, and with offensive words insisted upon ker being searched. A haly of wealth, who heard him, de-manded the privilege of seeing the search, and he, it is alleged, told her that if she got "very fresh" she should be put out. But she persisted, and attended the accused lady into the searching room. Nothing was found. The strain was too severe for Mrs. Fern, and after her vindi-cation she fell in a faint. Her husband proposes to give Chicago's private detectives and some of their employ

-Dr. James Fraser, in the Edinburgh Chi-- Dr. James Praser, in the Estimater Car-ruryical and Pathological Journal, gives the results of a series of experiments to determine the effect of the or-dinary infused heverages, tea coffee, and eccon, on the digestion of silumen. He finds that all retard digestion, except in four instances, namely, ham and white of egg with coffee, and fish with operation and with cocoa. Salt meats are less retarded in digestion than fresh. The retardation is greatest with cocon, less so with ten, and least with coffee. Tea causes flatulence. Cream and sugar reduce the retarding effect of tea but increase that of cocoa. He recommends as a practical conclusion that albuminoids, especially fresh ment, should not be taken with infused beverages, and therefore condemns

-A train of ears in Buffalo has become a wall of ice. The Buffalo Express describes it: "One of the most striking things on the lake front is a long train of cars on a siding next the open lake. They were hauted out there when the breakers began to run high, three days ago, in order to protect from ice the adjoining tracks. Some of these cars are empty and others leaded with lumber. There are, perhaps, a quarter of a mile of the cars. From one end to the other they are a solid wall of ice. Most of the cars cannot be seen at all. On the lake side the ice is two or three feet thick. The spaces between the cars are flied solid with ice, and the pace between the wheels under the entire length of the rain is a miniature Mammoth (lave—a gallery of stalac-ites and stalagmites—Several of the cars have crusted and caved beneath the weight of the ice. It is a verita-

-Bhaskar Vinayak Rajwade, who was aught English in at Mary's Jesus College in Hombay. s studying glass making in Clayton, Gloucester county. J. He is one of a number of young men of education whom an association of gentlemen in Bombay have sent to America to study the manufacture of paper, matches, morneco leather, and calico dyeing and printing. To a reporter for the Philadelphin Record he said: "I was elected to master the art of glass making because I had assed first in a competitive examination of students in t. Nary's College. I have studied chemistry for years et. Nary's College. I have studied chemistry for years, and much of what I have learned I depend upon to aid me in my present undertaking. There is not a glass factory in India, and all the window glass bottles and classware must be imported. The raw undertail is there, and the anda ash can be imported from England. My friends have a patriotic desire to establish such indus tries as they can in their native land, and they have plenty of money to back such enterprises. If we suc-cred, there will be many young men sent to America to earn the arts so well known here, for the purpose of in troducing them in India." Rajwade arrived in New York in September last, and was for a time a student in the Worcester institute of Technology. He went theree o Moore Brothers' glass factory, in Clayton, N. J. He began by taking his place in the clay house, and has not shirked any of the disagreeable duties of an apprentice.